

## Announcements, etc., This Evening.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—"Enoch Arden." Edwin Booth.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—"At 11 and 8." "Schneider." Edwin Booth.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—"Prima Donna of a Nation." Edwin Booth.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—"On the Jury."

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**—Summer Night's Concert. Edwin Booth.

**GEORGIA MINISTERS.**—Lina Edwin's Theatre.

**SAN FRANCISCO HALL.**—Minstrels.

**TERACE GARDEN.**—Summer Night's Concert.

## Business Notices.

**SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.**—This Company have issued for the purchase of the railroad running from St. Paul to Le Croy, Minn., \$1,000,000 of \$100,000 FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS. One-half of this amount (\$500,000) in sterling bonds, have been sold for European account.

**NEW YORK, BROS. & CO.,** No. 30 Broadway, are receiving subscriptions for the remaining two millions of dollars at 95 (payable and deliverable July 1).

This is the only gold loan issued by the Company; the bonds have three years to run, interest payable January and July.

**"DUTCHMAN'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER"** sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

**ISSUED 250,000 GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.**—TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., Hartford.

**RENTING SHOES.**—In ALL THEIR VARIETIES, ELIZABETH, 241 Broadway.

**DRINK, PRETTY CREATURE, drink, but put in a few drops WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.**

**ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER'S LIMBS.**

610 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,600 Chestnut St., Phila.; 21 Green St., Boston.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

**Advertising Rates.**

DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25c and 50c per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25c, 30c, and 50c per line.

According to position in the paper. Terms, cash in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 3 cents.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, 1872.

## CAMPAIGN TRACTS

## ON

## THE PRESENT ISSUES

## will be published at

## THE TRIBUNE OFFICE

## during the canvass.

The following are ready, in pamphlet form:

No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

in Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872,

with Horace Greeley's Letter of Acceptance,

and the

Address of the New-York State Committee.

Price, 5 cents per copy; \$4 per 100.

If by mail, 6 cents per copy; 18 copies for a dollar.

No. 2.

MR. GREELEY'S RECORD

on the Questions of

AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION,

from the hour of Gen. Lee's Surrender.

3 cents per copy; \$2 50 per 100; \$22 50 per 1,000.

Or by mail, 4 cents per copy; 25 for a dollar.

No. 3.

SUNNER'S SPEECH ON GRANT,

in the United States Senate, May 31.

Price, 3 cents per copy; \$3 50 per 100; \$35 00 per 1,000.

Or if sent by mail, 4 cents per copy; 25 for a dollar.

Same in sheet form (quarter TRIBUNE sheet),

for 1 cent a single copy, 75 cents per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

If by mail,

1 copy, 3 cents. 100 copies for \$1.

3 copies for 5 cents. 1,000 copies for \$10.

No. 4.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAILURE;

A

REVIEW OF GRANT'S RENOMINATION.

A brief, pithy, and caustic indictment of the Administration and its blunders.

By Theodore Tilton.

Price, 1 cent; \$1 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

If sent by mail, 2 cents per copy; 100 for \$1 20.

TERMS—CASH INvariably WITH THE ORDER.

Address THE TRIBUNE,

New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

The Arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington met at Geneva, yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday.

The Pope has protested against the persecution of Catholics in Germany. Viscount Milton has resigned his seat in the British Parliament.

The "Right" in the French Assembly has organized. Prof. Agassiz draws some very important conclusions from his observations of glacial phenomena in South America.

The Joint Convention of Liberals and Democrats in Illinois to-day promises to be a grand demonstration in favor of the Cincinnati platform and ticket.

Reports from New-Jersey, Virginia, and Georgia indicate an endorsement of Mr. Greeley's nomination in the Conventions to be held.

The college commencement season is upon us. The Indians of New-Mexico have committed another murder.

Important testimony was taken in the McCunn trial yesterday.

An additional panel was extracted in the Stokes case without result.

The strikers are gradually resuming work on the basis of ten hours.

German meetings favorable to Greeley and Brown were held in the Third Ward and the XXth Assembly District.

Senator Frelinghuysen made an address at Princeton College.

Gold, 113 1/2. Silver, 67 1/2, 67 1/2.

Our London correspondent gives us the picture of agitated and panic-stricken England contemplating the Treaty of Washington and its possibilities.

Against that we might very properly present a view of a most indifferent people on this side of the water.

It is probably true that there is alarm in England; here there is certainly only a feeling of languid weariness of the whole miserable business.

Correspondence from New-Jersey, printed this morning, indicates that the Democratic Convention which assembles at Trenton to-day will be an exciting and spirited affair.

The Liberal element seems to be predominant, but it is possible that the Liberal leaders will be content with electing their delegates to the National Convention, without compelling the adoption of formal resolutions of rigid instruction.

A correspondent, with whose letters from the South the readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar, gives some information concerning political affairs in Virginia.

In addition to trustworthy observations on the probable action of the Democratic party of Virginia, our correspondent gives curious information explaining the reluctance with which two of the Conservative papers of that State espouse the cause of Liberal Republicanism.

A bill to regulate the seizure of books and invoices of importing merchants, pending in the last session of Congress, was swept aside

by the Administration managers as of no use in a Presidential campaign. The absence of any such wholesome restraint at that proposed enabled the Custom-house informers to swoop down on the books of an importing-house, yesterday, and it will be interesting to see how the result of the case can be made to strengthen public opinion in favor of abolishing this sort of espionage.

The Pope has been talking very freely about the action of the German Government in depriving the Jesuits of Germany of the rights of citizens. According to report, he invited a delegation to unite in praying that the storm may fall that shall overthrow "this colossus," as he calls Bismarck. The Pope also says that he has asked the German Premier for an explanation of his conduct, but has received no explanation. If the Holy Father is always as free with his denunciations of Bismarck as on this occasion, it would be surprising if he got any answer to his appeals.

"The sweet note of the pistol" has been such a familiar sound in California, we should not be surprised that the advanced woman there makes ready use of the weapon. The editor of the organ of the woman suffragists in San Francisco, a Mrs. Stevens, is reported to have drawn a pistol on the chairman of an anti-suffrage meeting when remonstrated with on account of unruly conduct. The women reformers will only lose friends by such exhibitions of rowdiness, but charitable people will reflect that San Francisco men are somewhat responsible for the lessons taught San Francisco women.

In the trial of Judge McCunn, resumed at Albany, yesterday, evidence was introduced for the purpose of showing that the accused had been guilty of irregular and corrupt practices. The special case brought up was that of Clark vs. Binger, in which it has been charged that McCunn issued an order appointing a receiver out of Court, and influencing the selection of counsel for his own purposes. The evidence introduced was direct enough as to the free-and-easy manner of the Judge's proceedings; whether criminal intent and motive can be proved, is, of course, quite another question. The Senate decided, as in the Prince case, that evidence relating to an alleged offense committed by the accused before the beginning of the present term of office was admissible. This ruling is important, as it affects other cases than that of Judge McCunn.

Illinois will have, to-day, one of the greatest political demonstrations which the Prairie State has known since the historic days of Lincoln and Douglas. The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions which are to assemble at Springfield will be the occasion for such a manifestation of the dominant Liberal sentiment of the State as is not often witnessed anywhere. Illinois has always been in the lead in the cause of progressive political movements, and in the present campaign seems sure to be among the foremost in enthusiasm and whole-heartedness. The great gatherings to-day will probably be a fair indication of the spirit which prevails in the whole North-West as well as in Illinois. It is not often that such a great political crisis calls men together; and it is not often that such an array of names, brilliant in the history of the country, are found in the group of orators who are to grace the occasion and speak to the people.

The long letter from Prof. Agassiz which we publish to-day will add not less to his fame as a conscientious scientific observer than to the glacial theory of which he is the chief expounder. It is not too much to say that he has found the Alps of the New World; for in the close likeness between the mountain scenery of Patagonia and that of Switzerland which he so glowingly depicts, he has recognized something more than a mere similarity of appearance, and shown that the same great agency which gave peculiarities of shape and characteristics of surface to the mountains of the old world, has left equal imprints at the extremity of our continent. It is in pleasant contrast with the stormy days of geology when the advocates of the Neptunian and Platonian theories waged bitter wordy warfare on each other, to find Prof. Agassiz taking pains to describe his discovery of a salt water inland pool and its inhabitants, and stating frankly that its existence offers strong proof in favor of the coast elevation theory, which is the rival of his own glacial hypothesis in explaining the phenomena of that distant region.

## SOMETHING WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Although the great mass of Revenue Reformers have accepted the decision of the Cincinnati Convention in good faith, and have gone resolutely to work for its nominees, a few of them, who are unable to digest their personal disappointments there, continue their sulky and pouting charges of fraud and corruption, and refuse to support a ticket tainted, as they say, with dishonesty in its very origin. The discontent of these gentlemen arises from a very simple cause. Their minds have been so full for the last few years of the subject of Free Trade, that they are unable to conceive that any other question can be equally important. They went to Cincinnati thoroughly convinced that the salvation of the country depended upon the immediate abolition of the Tariff on Pig Iron. But they found they were not alone in the Convention. A large number of representative men had come together in the hope of some effectual measures of reform. They had come not merely from Nassau-st., but from every State and every district in the United States. The evils of which they complained infested every department of public life. But the most earnest in their assertions of wrong, and the most vociferous in their claims for redress, were the people of the Southern States, who hailed the Cincinnati movement as their only chance for the recovery of the peace and the franchises which had been forfeited by rebellion, and which the party in power, induced by selfish considerations of expediency, still refused to restore to them. It was impossible to make these people believe and feel that a mere economic question, a question of detail for the consideration of a Ways and Means Committee, was as important to them as the great issue, whether the sword should be forever, or whether Law should be restored once more as a rule of civil life.

It was with a feeling of consternation that the gentlemen of the Free Trade League observed the manifestation of this powerful tendency. The most significant proof of it was the storm of applause which followed the introduction of the resolution which remanded these questions of finance to the consideration of the Congress districts, and left the Convention and the Liberal party free to address themselves to the wider work of national reform. The Free Traders accepted this arrange-

ment, hoping that they might still obtain a candidate to their liking. But the Convention went on in the way it had begun. There was an instinctive impression that the vital need of the hour was to shape this canvass with especial reference to the enfranchisement of the South, the restoration of the Union, the reestablishment of law, all of which are necessary conditions precedent to the beginning of genuine and lasting reforms in finance, in the Civil Service, and in the administration of the Government. As long as the rule of the sword remains, as long as the power of one man is permitted as a substitute for the operations of law, it is useless to strive for improved and honest government. Montesquieu, after recounting the causes of corruption in republics and constitutional governments, stops when he comes to the rule of autocrats, for such governments, he says, are in themselves corrupt. It was felt, without being clearly expressed by the Convention at Cincinnati, that the crying want of the campaign was, first of all, the expulsion from power of the representative of arbitrary rule. And to do this it was necessary to adopt a candidate whose name was identified with the demand for amnesty, for peace, for justice to the South, and yet whose position in the great conflicts of the generation had always been inflexibly on the side of freedom and progress.

It was this which nominated Mr. Greeley; it was this which associated Gov. Brown with him on the ticket, and it is this, if anything, which is to elect them. Already there are few who do not recognize the importance of the principle at stake, and its vast superiority to any mere question of administrative detail. Nearly all the most prominent and intelligent advocates of Revenue Reform have heartily pledged their support to the movement. At the Fifth Avenue Conference the other day, the leading Southerners spoke with great earnestness of the pressing need of accomplishing a genuine peace by this election, before any substantial progress in reform could be expected. The New-York Free-Traders who at Steinway Hall, where they had the evening to themselves, had made quite a respectable demonstration, were completely swept out of sight by the strength and energy of conviction which pervaded the delegates from all other quarters. The question of Free Trade vanished from view before the overwhelming interest in the vastly greater question, "Should 'the war now cease?' Gen. Grant won his election by an aspiration for peace which he has done nothing to fulfill. North and South are to-day uniting to strive, and we hope to conquer, under the banner which he has let fall.

## AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

A few years ago, after more than half a century of agitation, diplomacy succeeded in achieving the destruction of the trade in human beings, carried on by professed Christians, from the Western coast of Africa to various places on the Atlantic coasts. This trade, which had subsisted for over 300 years, was ruined by the irresistible hostility of European and American civilization; from the same cause almost all nations upon which that traffic depended have abolished Slavery itself. On Dec. 31, 1868, the Mixed Commission, established at the Cape of Good Hope by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Portugal, declared that it had not been called upon to decide one single case of slave-trade during the year then closing. Upon this report these three nations concluded to discontinue the Commission. Strange as it may appear, while this practice on the one side of Africa has died out, it has been revived on the other. It is maintained to supply the requirements of the nations of the East where a long established custom has given to Slavery, in the eyes of the inhabitants, almost the character of a divine institution. Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, and Persia have, for several years, drawn from Central and Northern Africa eastward, annually, 70,000 slaves, and have caused the death of 350,000 to 550,000 more. To these facts ample testimony has been borne by travelers in Africa, such as the Englishmen Baker, Speke, and Livingstone, the German Rohlf, and the Frenchmen Henglin and Lejean. Quite recently a valuable compilation has been made in reference to this subject by Etienne Félix Berlioz, Professor of History in the Lyceum of Lyons, France.

In tracing the moral responsibility for these odious practices, it will be found that, aside from those who directly participate in them, the greatest blame attaches to a nation which has earned an enviable reputation for philanthropy. Apparently to set a barrier to French influence in the Indian Ocean, nominally to prepare the way for civilization, the British Government, in 1843, entered into negotiations with Zanzibar, making its ruler their protégé; but to secure their purposes they conceded to the Princes of Zanzibar, by treaties, the right of purchasing negroes. And now at Zanzibar, under the eye of the British Consul, vast numbers of slaves are shipped on vessels to Persia and Arabia without any molestation whatever. Thus for commercial purposes Great Britain sacrificed her principles, and, by sanctioning a crime against humanity, actually encouraged it. How far the moral sense of these Englishmen affected by this state of affairs has been blunted, appears from the fact that, in 1870 and 1871, certain British agents, in official propositions, did not recommend the suppression of the traffic, but simply its regulation. It was proposed that there should be only one port for buying and one for selling; the number of slaves should be limited; vessels legally authorized should bear some distinguishing mark—their sails or sides should be painted a certain color!

It is regarded as a general rule that all Mussulman countries have retained Slavery; and that, until foreign or exterior influence effects a change, wherever Islamism reigns man will be a thing to be bought and sold. This is especially the case with European Turkey, where Western countries are awakened to the fact that the laws authorize the system, and it is protected by the magistrates. But there are no insurmountable obstacles to the extirpation of this evil. The path through Egypt, along which the slaves are driven, is so narrow that a vigorous effort would promptly close that avenue. If a concerted arrangement were made by the Western nations to watch the Valley of the Nile, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, this traffic would soon become so hazardous that it would be no longer profitable. But to make these efforts effectual, it is absolutely necessary that the unfortunate treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar should terminate. Such a proposition has been advocated with some warmth by Englishmen themselves. As the record of our own struggle with Slavery shows that Great Britain regarded the question of its suppression as one of

the domestic problems which call for international interference, our Government might strictly be justified in considering the advisability of urging upon the British Government the abandonment of the protection extended over Slavery in Zanzibar. The discussion that has already taken place in England on this subject confirms the impression that no technical objection need arise to the repudiation of the treaty obligations to that half-civilized State.

## FRANKING ABUSES.

Shall we ever come to the end of the prevailing frauds of this Administration? Nothing seems too large to be attempted, nothing is small enough to escape their acquisitive finger. A correspondent in Chicago has sent us an envelope franked by John Delano, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, in which was inclosed a voucher from Mr. D. C. Cox, a pension agent in Washington. We learn that Mr. Delano is in the habit of using his official frank in this way. Now Mr. Cox receives a fee of 30 cents for each one of these vouchers, which is fixed by law for the purpose of covering the expense of stationery and postage; but he finds it trifling to carry these letters to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, who degrades his office and violates the law at three cents a time. The franking privilege is given to Mr. Delano purely for the public business. It would not strictly cover even his own private correspondence. But he finds no difficulty whatever in saving a few dollars for a friend by sending his vouchers over the country free of cost.

There has been some criticism in unfriendly quarters in regard to the action of the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt in franking political documents, and it is said that a quantity of such franked matter is now lying in the New-York Post-Office, detained by the Postmaster. We understand that Mr. Roosevelt has only used his frank in the way in which he was entitled by law to use it, and very much within the precedents set by Administration members of Congress. Nevertheless, we hail with pleasure the indications on the part of the Postmaster of a stricter construction of the law in these matters, and should be glad to see him stop every franked package that is placed in his Post-Office, when he can find any warrant for doing so. Only let him keep both his eyes open and not be vigilant toward Liberal Congressmen, and drowsy among the cartloads of Conkling-Murphy matter passing through his hands. Let his justice be even, and the sharper it is the better pleased we shall be. This is a great deal to expect from a Grant Postmaster, but we hope it is not too much to ask from Gen. Jones.

## A SHOT FROM MR. BANCROFT DAVIS.

It is no part of our duty to interfere in the squabbles which are continually occurring within the sacred circle of the Administration. Still it would be niter if the brethren would dwell together in unity, and, if that is not possible, it would at least be becoming for them to do their wrangling in private. Their party is not large enough to stand much more splitting. It is, therefore, with real pain that we read the following savage attack of Mr. Bancroft Davis upon the President's organ in this city, which seems so much to Mr. Fish's taste that he has hurried it into print. The indignant Agent says: "Some of the leading 'journals in America were controlled by British writers, whose articles in favor of England were quoted as evidence of American opinion, although American rights and interests were of little account with persons of such hermaphrodite nationalities. Leading proprietors in the cable between England and America hurried to Washington to save their property from the depreciation which would follow a rupture between the two countries, however remote and improbable. All these sayings were repeated in London and here, and served to consolidate opinion in England, and to lead the public to think that 'there is a division in America.'"

The Times is certainly not a "leading journal" in any sense, but it is "controlled by British writers," and it did recommend a retreat from the American cause as soon as England objected to it. Still no one ever attributed this to any national prejudice. It doubtless came from mere ignorance, and a desire to smooth things over before the election by surrendering all causes of dispute. As to the charges of Mr. Davis that distinguished projectors and shareholders, and those panicky patriots of Wall Street who instructed the Administration in its duty, were influenced by anything but the most Spartan virtue, the thought is too audacious to dwell upon. But if all that he says is true, it does not clear his skirts nor those of his chief for their due responsibility for the blundered negotiations. It was for them to conduct the affair with such straightforward discretion that there would have been no public scandal and excitement, which should give occasion to the "British writers," the peripatetic saviors of the country, and the frightened Dives of Wall Street, to buzz the Administration into surrender and disgrace.

## "GOING TO DO ABOUT IT."

It seems to us that *The Alta California*, a San Francisco newspaper, must have an extraordinary idea of the average personal independence of the voters of this Republic. It propounds the startling interrogatory: "To what will the disgust of Mr. Carl Schurz at the nomination of Mr. Greeley lead?" As "the disgust" is not great enough to prevent Mr. Schurz from supporting Mr. Greeley, it will not probably lead to anything except idiotic conjectures in Gen. Grant's newspapers, with an occasional lit of impudence like that of this *Alta* when it says: "We have no idea that Carl Schurz will vote for Mr. Greeley," as if the Senator intended to talk one way and vote another—an eccentricity in which he has not been in the habit of indulging. But the crowing impudence is in these queries: "And if Schurz will not vote for Greeley, what are Germans going to do about it? And if Mr. Bryant will not support him, what are the Free Traders going to do about it? And if *The World* will not support him, what is that large class of 'Democrats that think *The World* going to do?"

To these questions we ask permission to append two or three of our own:

1. Does Mr. Carl Schurz carry the whole German vote in his pocket? He is too wise to say so, even if he thought so; but he is too wise even to think so. Here is a sweet state of things indeed, if every German, before making up his mind how he will vote, must wait until he receives his directions from Mr. Carl Schurz, or any other gentleman however distinguished! That Mr. Schurz exercises a great, proper, and legitimate influence over his compatriots in the United States, nobody doubts; but that he claims to be their Political Director, we have yet to learn. The men who are

moving so jauntily in the traces of the Administration chariot seem to have an idea that they were made to be driven, and that all mankind is like them; but that is not, we are inclined to believe, the general German opinion.

2. Does Mr. Bryant carry the whole Free Trade vote in his pocket? Are we to have Free Trade without Free Thought and without Free Suffrage? Is Pig Iron of more importance than Personal Independence? And if the Free Traders choose to leave these matters in abeyance, to be decided specially by the freemen of each Congress District, are they not to be allowed to do as they please, because their course may not be satisfactory to Mr. William C. Bryant? What are the Free Traders going to do about it? Well, we know what they are not going to do. They are not going to ask Mr. Bryant or any other man, however respectable, what they shall do. They will do as they please.

3. Does *The World* hold the whole Democratic party in fee simple, so that no member of it will dare to vote without *The World's* permission? That newspaper said only yesterday that if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, it "would not support a bolt," and "it does not believe there would be a bolt." It is at least entitled to the credit of not assuming a power which it does not possess. But this Grant sheet in California, presuming that all men must be "like dumb driven cattle," seriously asks what the Democrats are going to do if *The World* should disapprove of the action of the Baltimore Convention. Probably they will abide by that action, and certainly, unless it changes its mind, *The World* will hardly censure them for so doing.

Recent political events have a good deal cleared the political atmosphere. The tyranny of party organizations has received a blow from which it will not soon recover; and this Presidential contest is to be fought out upon principles of personal independence which mere politicians have not heretofore been compelled to regard. No wonder they gape and gasp out. What will this man say? What will that newspaper say? Let them confine their conjectures to their own master, and be content with their own good and faithful servitude!

There is no little discussion just now as to whether rhetoric is properly taught in Harvard College; and we are not surprised at this, inasmuch as it has never been properly taught in any college. A correspondent writes to *The Boston Transcript*: "The (Harvard) Professor of Rhetoric is a personal friend of mine, and an admirable scholar in English philology and etymology, but has an unconcealed contempt for elocution and themes, and does not even attend commencement exercises or the Boylston prize declamations." Well, we can hardly blame him, for no "admirable scholar in English philology and etymology" could have much relish for commencement speeches. A good natured man would be likely to accept the bare as a part of his professional duty; but we all know that there is a limit to human endurance. In most colleges able-bodied tutors in rhetoric are wanted—men who will conduct the lads through the drudgery of the Freshman and Sophomore years, correcting their caligraphy, false grammar, misspelling and the like, and turning them over to the Professor of Rhetoric well grounded in the elements. This is the kind of work which it is cruel to ask a first-rate man to undertake for any salary. In fact, such men will neglect it. They either refuse the office, as they should do, or shirk its duties, as they should not do.

We had no idea how complete were the Jubilee arrangements, until we read in a Boston newspaper: "Dr. William Reed, formerly city physician, is present at the Coliseum every afternoon for the purpose of attending to any member of the chorus or audience, or person connected with the building who may need his professional services. On Friday he was called to five persons, one of whom was struck, one had a fit, one workman cut his hand, and two ladies fainted." We confess that our sympathies are mainly excited by the cases of the unfortunate persons who fainted. Are we to understand that these enormous concerts cannot be attended without danger of delirium? And if so, is it not a matter for the attention of the Humane Society? Thus far, none of the performers have fainted; but is there not a chance of that, too? Does the artist who pounds the great drum do so in danger of his life? There is one trouble with the excellent Doctor can hardly be expected to minister with success—the complaint of the chest (to borrow Theodore Hook's joke) with which the enterprise is already badly threatened. We mention this the more freely because a newspaper in this city very friendly to the affair admits that "it is invested with an atmosphere of speculation."

The most signal proof of panic we have lately seen among those who have staked their all upon the reelection of Gen. Grant, is a table of Election Prophecies published to counteract the damaging effect of certain recent estimates published by independent papers. In this curious document, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois are given to Gen. Grant, for no assignable reason unless because they are large and count well in the totals, and Delaware, Florida, Maryland, and Texas are kindly allowed to Mr. Greeley for the equally satisfactory reason that the sum of their electoral votes is not imposing. By virtue of this ingenious process of selection, Gen. Grant is to receive nearly all the votes of the Electoral College. To show his impartiality, the prophet throws in a half-dozen States which he calls "doubtful," among which he places Missouri. We have great confidence in this prophet's ignorance, but we find it difficult to believe that even he thinks Missouri a doubtful State.

As the Wilson-and-Grant meeting in Boston has been declared one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the century, we may copy the account of it given by *The Boston Courier*, which says: "The Grant-and-Wilson ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, last evening, was a rather melancholy affair. The attendance was very thin. The few persons that were brought in by scores and the 'enthusiasm' of an exceedingly mild and easily controlled description. The report of the meeting, printed elsewhere, although somewhat curtailed by the pressure upon our columns, is much longer than the real character of the rally would call for."

The meeting, it is further reported, was so dull that an express was sent for Gen. Wilson himself to come and enliven his supporters. He came and made a short speech about nothing in particular, which does not seem to have had the desired effect.

"Nothing can be more humiliating," says *The Denver News*, "than the assiduous manner in which Mr. Greeley is courting the favor of the Democracy." We wish this acute newspaper had told us who is humiliated. Nothing which Mr. Greeley has said or done has humiliated him. The Democrats likewise give no signs of humiliation. Possibly it is the Republicanism which are beginning to feel humble; and if so we consider it a good sign. There is nothing like preparing in advance for a catastrophe.

Extensive historical research has discovered that "the charge against a President of appointing relatives to office is no new thing." The fact has been unearthed that President Madison made his brother-in-law, Cutts, an Auditor of the Treasury! Unfortunately, it is also of record that Madison was severely taken to task for doing it, which is, perhaps, the reason why he didn't do as our President has done, and appoint to office the rest of his family.

The colored cartoon in *The Fifth Avenue Journal* for this week is a spirited caricature of Mr. Thomas Nast, as he appears in his studio surrounded by the weapons of his warfare.

## THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page.

tion of the State Convention next week. It will unquestionably be a cordial and nearly unanimous endorsement of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and the delegates chosen to represent the State at Baltimore will be all Greeley men. The Richmond people mean to impress the members of the Convention with the popularity of the Greeley movement, and are making preparations for an immense torchlight procession and mass meeting, to come off on Wednesday evening next, the night before the Convention meets. They do not wait until the Convention has given authoritative expression to the views of the Conservatives of the State, because they want to let the delegates see that the people are too much in earnest to wait patiently for the deliberations and decisions of politicians assembled in Convention. Here in Virginia there is a laugh of interest taken in politics. Indeed, it is doubtful if the people take a very active interest in anything.

## THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

STATE CONVENTION AT TRENTON TO-DAY—A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR GREELEY AND BROWN—THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—Judging from the indications to-night the Democratic Convention which meets here to-morrow will be one of the most exciting which New-Jersey has seen for many years. Among the delegates who have thus far arrived, the Greeley feeling is